





BANGOR WHIG.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1841.

Our correspondent of the English Argus, who calls himself "an old stager" in politics, says that at the recent opposition Convention at August, a portion of the time was occupied in a discussion on the unconstitutionality of any apportionment being made by the last Legislature. This is certainly going the "whole hog," and as it is altogether a new and superlatively novel point, we may expect that the locofoco presses in the State will go into the argument. This will be a new theme to them, and afford amusement to us all. If they should not find themselves able to discuss the delicate point with a good grace, after their repeated allusions to the importance of the duty, during the last campaign, why they can curse it. And that perhaps will answer their purpose about as well.

Our amiable neighbor of the organ in this city can add this to his peculiar constitutional reading, that the apportionment should be made upon the basis of the legal voters, instead of the inhabitants. We hope in the multiplication of issues that the locofoco leaders won't get muddled during the contest, for in such a case it would be no victory for the people to beat them.

It is not worth while for us at present to prove to the intelligent people of Maine the absurdity of the position that the last Legislature had no constitutional right to make the apportionment. Probably most families in the State have the Constitution of the State in their possession; if not, they may find it in the public library of every town, and a few minutes careful reading will settle the point in the mind of every reasoning and discriminating mind. The mere attempt to lay in such a point for discussion shows the lack of material which the opposition have to work upon, for it is not to be supposed that leading politicians would so far forget themselves as to pass over any real cause of complaint, and present less than the shadow of a shade for consideration. But the people can see through this matter without a word of comment. They know that our written and sterling Constitution is not a nose of wax that may be turned and twisted any way that a few reckless men may desire.

THE FALSE PROPHET AGAIN.

The Democrat has again commenced its predictions; and regardless of the cross predictions it practiced upon its readers last fall, takes a new start in hopes to gull them this time, not at all daunted with its previous failures. We will give its fresh prediction now, and add a few of its old ones "by way of remembrance," that the people may be reminded how it endeavored to cheat them on a former occasion, and then leave them to say how much confidence can be placed in such an oracle.

From the Democrat of June 29, 1841.

We have all confidence that the nominee [John Fairfield] will be the next Governor of the State.

From the same, June 2, 1840.

It is as certain as any future event can be that Van Buren will be re-elected, and we believe it will be by a larger vote than he received at his first election.

There will be a severe battle between the antagonistic parties, but we have no more doubt that the victory will be ours than of the regular return of the seasons.

From the same, Sept. 1, 1840.

We were never more confident in the belief that all is well with us, than at this time. The great issue between the two parties is, BANK OR NO BANK, and opposed to a National Bank, and therefore, the democracy [locofocism] will sustain its antagonist measure, the Independent Treasury, and rout the Harrison Bank party, horse-foot and dragons.

The above are the confident assertions of the Democrat previous to the Presidential election; now let the same paper give a flat contradiction to its own assertions.

From the Democrat of June 29, 1841.

The Federals [Whigs] have got us wicked democrats down flat enough; they have succeeded in making a President, in electing the presiding officers to appoint committees, and have undoubted majorities in both branches of Congress.

The Democrat makes the following bold assertion in capitals as we give it.

"THEY [the Whigs] HAVE ADOPTED THE 'GAG RULE' AND NARROWED DOWN THE RIGHT OF PETITION BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT."

Does the Democrat really condemn such a procedure? Let it come out honestly and boldly then, and denounce the men who voted for the "Gag Rule" beginning with this State. Here are the names of the men who voted for the measure, while every Whig member from this State voted against it.

CLIFFORD,  
LITTLEFIELD,  
LOWELL,  
MARSHALL.

Drowned. A young man by the name of Allen Hutchinson was drowned at Ensey's Mills yesterday. He had been missing for an hour or two, and it is supposed that he fell into the river where he had been at work. His body was found in the river after search of upwards of two hours. He was the son of Mr. Solomon Hutchinson of Dutton, and was 22 years of age. He was a young man of address and industrious habits, and highly esteemed by his employers.

The Troy Whig says that S. B. Smith's falsification amounts to less than \$500,000, and that it was exaggerated by the administration to carry their own deceptions upon the people. It is said moreover that Pitt is not so far off at all; that a Union is in the air, having resulted from the Convention in New York.

The lecture of Mr. Purkitt, last evening, was a very interesting one, and was listened to with great attention by the audience, but we were sorry to see so thin a house, as we doubt not our citizens would have considered themselves amply repaid by listening to the arguments brought forward by the lecturer, which we think fully sustained his position. Mr. P. gives another lecture to night. The two lectures yet to come will be found to possess more interest than those which have preceded them.

We publish with pleasure the following note from Rev. Mr. Hedge, explaining a short paragraph which appeared in our paper yesterday.

To the editors of the Whig and Courier, Messrs. Editors: I notice in your paper of yesterday a paragraph which seems to me likely to convey a false impression with regard to myself. It is stated that the sermon preached by me, on Sunday last, "partook strongly" of the opinions expressed in a late discourse by Rev. Theo. Parker of Roxbury, which has created so much excitement in the vicinity of Boston. Allow me to say that I expressly declared that I did not agree with Mr. P. in many of his views as they are reported in the public prints, and that I disapproved of the language in which his opinions were clothed, although I concurred with him in not regarding any parts of the Bible as inspired, in the sense in which inspiration is claimed for them by some.

My object in referring to that discourse was to express my strong disapprobation of the treatment its author has received on account of opinions, which, if false should be refuted with argument and not denounced with abuse.

Yours respectfully,  
F. H. HEDGE.

Bangor, 29th June, 1841.

The Salem Gazette says, the number of wrecks and castaways on the Atlantic seaboard, averaged four or five hundred a year; in January, 39, there were ninety-one American vessels, of all sizes, wrecked on the Atlantic coast, being a shipwreck for every eight hours in the month.

The establishment of the Boston Atlas, together with the debts due the establishment at the time of Mr. Haughton's death, were sold, it is said, to the present proprietors, for \$52,000.

Commerce of Cuba. The exports of Cuba, during 1840, amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. The foreign trade of the island is equal to one fifth of the foreign trade of the whole United States, including cotton, tobacco, bread stuffs, and all the rest.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Thursday, June 24th. The resolution offered some days since by Mr. Buchanan, calling for information from the President for a list of removals from offices, and the causes of which &c. was taken up. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at some length in support of the resolution, opposing the course pursued by the present administration in regard to removals, and contrasting it with what he deemed the liberal course of the late Administration. The arrival of the morning hour cut off further action, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Clay's Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. C. spoke an hour in defence of it, in explanation of its provisions, and in comment on its advantages. In conclusion, he said that it was his solemn belief that a national bank was necessary to the United States, and that it was desired and expected by the people. He had received various projects for a bank so many, that they might be entitled to perusal, he has been compelled to file them away. He hoped the Senate would lose no time in acting on this bill.

Mr. Calhoun rose, not to go into argument of the general question, but to ask as a matter of courtesy, the postponement of the discussion till to-morrow. He wanted time to examine the bill and report, and to consider the arguments and facts just now adduced by the Senator. He had seen the bill yesterday, and had not deliberately read it.

Mr. Clay opposed the postponement, but it was carried, and Mr. Calhoun of course has the floor. The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, and the debate upon it was continued till a late hour, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable any time after the 1st of January, A. D. 1850, was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

A resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the next Congress the progress which has been made in the coast survey, was after debate, adopted.

A bill from the committee on public lands, to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Library of Congress to take measures to procure 2 or more copies of all the reports or documents on Commercial, Judicial and other subjects of interest that may be published by the British Parliament, or other governments.

A resolution offered by Mr. Roosevelt was, after debate, adopted. It directs the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of the passage of a Bankrupt Law, applicable to monied corporations, and whether it would not be efficient in restoring and regulating the currency, and preventing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and keeping them within proper limits.

Mr. J. G. Floyd's resolutions, asking information of the President whether any officer of the United States Army had visited N. York since the 4th of March last, for any purpose connected with the imprisonment of McLeod, then came up. Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend by adding civil officers which was accepted.

Mr. Floyd briefly advocated his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Allord, and Mr. Cushing. We copy a brief notice of their remarks from the Journal of Commerce correspondence.

Mr. Ingersoll went into a minute investigation of the whole case, and of our relations with Great Britain, in which he charged that the letter of the Secretary of State was too beautiful, too elegant. When diplomaticate descended to be eloquent they gave up the point in dispute. Jefferson was never eloquent, Madison, Monroe and Adams were never eloquent when maintaining the rights of this country, and the Secretary will find that in seeking peace he has, in his letter, compromised the peace of his country.

Mr. Allord wished to test himself right in some remarks, which he had made last winter, which he thought had been misunderstood. He said, "I have not seen Mr. McLeod in the true State Right" doctrine, and for the same reason, if he understood Mr. Webster's arguments, he approved of them, because they relinquished nothing contended for by Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Cushing thought that this was not the proper time to discuss this question in the House, when this vexed question was the subject of debate in the Judiciary Committee of the State of New York; and even while it was the exciting and unsettled subject which might yet, in the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, be the cause of a long and bloody and protracted war between two kindred nations. Mr. C. defended the language and merits of the paper of the Secretary of State, from the assault of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and condemned the criticism as unfair. He asked if it was the intention of gentlemen to drive this country into a war with Great Britain? He dared them to do it at their peril, and he advised gentlemen to recollect in whose hands were the issues of peace and war. It was in the hands of the Administration. It was in their power to extend the olive branch of peace over the land, or spread desolation and distress throughout our country.

Mr. Cushing had not concluded when at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

[For the Whig and Courier.]  
INFLUENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN DETERMINING CHARACTER.

Mr. Editor: There are many who affect to believe that because there are so many circumstances to be taken into consideration in determining the character of an individual, examined, therefore Phrenology is a nullity; permit me to say

1. That no circumstances can prevent the influence of an organ, naturally large, when the individual acts according to his own impulses.

2. One organ being more fully cultivated than another, its development becomes more prominent, and will therefore indicate to the Phrenologist its predominance.

3. If any object that the temperament presents an insuperable obstacle to the ascertainment of the real character of an individual, I will only observe that this arises solely from the objectors ignorance of Physiology, and that it presents no possible difficulty in the way of the intelligent phrenologist.

4. Age and sickness presents no difficulty, as being obviously affecting causes in which nobody can be mistaken; and I may here add, that although age and sickness may affect the energy or degree of influence, it does not affect the kind of influence which the predominating organs must have upon the individual.

From all this it must be clearly evident to the objector, that very much is left to be determined by the mere size of the organ; in fact, that the mode of discovery which the phrenologist professes is in every way adequate, since he can always fairly estimate the degree of influence in which any accidental influential circumstances may affect the subject of examination. The objector must remember that there are certain temperaments known by certain external characteristics; that by age is meant old, decrepit, which of course affects few who are subject to the phrenologist's examination—none who are to derive benefit from that examination; and that sickness is not supposed to be exerting its influence over those who submit to an examination of their developments in a healthy state, the only state in which any of the functions of the frame can be justly estimated, whether those functions be connected with the muscles of the arm or with the organs of the brain. As well might we say that it is impossible to judge of the wrestler's strength, because when enabled by sickness or bent by old age, his limbs have lost their vigor, and his muscles their power and elasticity.

This objection, then, as to "circumstances," falls harmless. It is one of mere dubitation as to the relevancy of the argument of phrenology adduced from the diversity of general character existing between the skulls of different individuals and of different nations. Phrenologists simply appeal to the facts of the case, and are in no degree affected by the doubts of objectors as to the agency which the results deduced from these facts possess.

A few more considerations I have done. It can hardly be necessary to state that Phrenology only pretends to point out the natural inclinations and direction of the mind of the individual, and cannot predicate any acts which circumstances of compulsion may cause him to perform. The influence of circumstances in this sense, therefore, offers no objection whatever to the phrenological method of ascertaining general character. If by "circumstances" are meant, not Temperament, Age, Sickness, and the like, but the effects of education, then the objection can be understood in no other way than as referring to the education of the faculties.

This objection, then, only argues the objector's ignorance of the principles of Phrenology. That science does not pretend to show the precise extent to which any particular faculty has been exerted; it shows how far it is capable of being exerted; of what degree of exercise it is susceptible, and how far the inclinations and ideas of the mind receive a character from its influence. The organs show the degrees of power of the several faculties of a man's mind, and on the size of each organ depends the degree of power in which that particular mental disposition exists in the individual. Each organ seeks its own gratification; that is to say, (a fact which every one will be ready to admit,) the gratification of every man's peculiar inclinations and dispositions constitutes his greatest happiness; and every man seeks his own happiness; but the dispositions and inclinations of every man arise from his mental constitution; therefore there is a natural disposition in each highly developed organ of a faculty to seek its own gratification.

The organs, as before stated, are capacities of mental exertion. Each faculty will, therefore, be excited to action on the presentation of any relative object, as propitious to the development of the organ of that faculty, and the satisfaction

To excite the faculty to constant activity, it must be evident that relative objects must be constantly presented, although without the presentation of objects of that faculty will be manifested. Thus an individual may have the organs, Reason, Memory, &c. or other organs, large and never, by some hardly conceivable circumstance, have had relative objects presented: the effects of his endowment will nevertheless be exhibited in a tendency to acquisition, to amability, and to continue sounds in harmony. Exhibitions which would never be discernible in an individual unendowed with a large portion of these organs; but it will require the frequent and judicious presentation of relative objects to call these organs into the former instance into full and perfect play; to teach the individual to direct his attention to his God, his benevolence to useful ends, and his taste to scientific pursuits; and the more frequent and judicious the presentation of these relative objects, the more perfect will the exercise of those organs become, without a large original endowment of these organs, however, no education could ever attain the same point. Here, then, we see the utility and efficiency of Phrenology, clearly seen. How useful in education it may become! How valuable to parents and teachers in training and educating youth! Phrenology enables us to say in what degree the power and inclination of exerting each faculty exists in each separate individual. Education is required to give that power its due direction and most perfect cultivation.

The above remarks, which, I fear, are already too greatly extended, are respectfully submitted to the sound judgment and brat feelings of the whole community. Our object in all our investigations, should be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

—LE DOCTRINA DU GALL

DIED.

In Frankfurt, 18th inst., Mrs. Olive, wife of Captain James Abner, aged 45 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.  
June 28. Sloop Bahama, A. King, Boston.  
Tremont, Burgess, do.  
Habe, Stanford, Salem.  
CLEARED.  
June 28. Sloop Oriana, Larkin, Boston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on WEDNESDAY July 7th, 1841, at No. 45, West Market Place, the following described Mortgages and Notes of hand, to wit: A mortgage from George A. Stilkey to Philip Combs, dated Feb. 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry, book 51, page 32, together with 4 notes of hand of the same date, for \$168 41 cents, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Stilkey to said Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.

Also A mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 29th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry, book 57, page 486, together with 4 Notes of hand of the same date, for \$100 00 each, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Lane to said Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.

Also A mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated April 18th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry, book 58, page 239, together with 4 Notes of hand of the same date, for \$375 00 each, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Lane to said Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.

Also A mortgage from John Brown to Philip Combs, dated April 18th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry, book 58, page 231, together with 4 Notes of hand of the same date, for \$375 00 each, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Brown to said Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.

PHILSBURY & SANDFORD, Auctioneers, Bangor, June 29, 1841.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

At the request of certain individuals, the subject of a Grammar School in this city, in some suitable and convenient place, (of which notice will be seasonably given) for the instruction of those who wish to make Grammar a study. The method of instruction will be peculiar and original, and will embrace but one hour in each day for thirty days, or but 30 hours of class attendance will be required of the pupil to make him a good etymological primer. At the expiration of which time the subscriber will submit to the examination of any of the literary gentlemen of this city, any one, or all of the classes, provided they do not object to it. Adults, and children not under 10 years of age will be received and educated according to their sex and age. The hours devoted to instruction will be so divided that the classes will not interfere with each other. Terms, Two dollars.

THOMAS BARTLETT, Jr., N. B. Parents wishing to send their children will please to leave their names with E. F. Duren, June 29.

LADIES' COMPANION for JULY, received at BURGESS, Periodical Agency, 2 Keuduskeg Bridge, June 28.

LADIES' COMPANION for JULY, received this day by the subscribers, the Bangor Agents for the work.

SMITH & FENNO, Bangor, Periodical Agents, June 28.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooner Price Trade, 10 dozen Red Cords.

15 bags Fine Salt.  
3 Cocon and Shells.  
2 Casks Rice.  
2 Bbls. Lump Sugar.  
3 Bbls. E. M. Sugar.  
3 kegs Ginger.  
1 Box Cocoa.  
3 H. D. Tobacco.  
2 Mustard.  
2 Doz. cast steel Shovels.  
2 " " Hoes.

Wines and Spirits. All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce, at No. 6, Smith's Block, West Market Place, by

RUNDLETT & GETCHELL, June 28.

NOTICE.

THE Books of Accounts and Demands of Lord F. Gale have been assigned to Currier & Smith, of Boston, and been left in our hands for collection. All persons indebted to them are requested to pay to us, or to the said Currier & Smith, at their office, No. 10, South Street, Bangor, June 28, 1841.

REMOVAL.  
J. O. WHITE,  
HAS REMOVED TO  
No. 8, MAIN STREET,  
(Three doors north of his former stand.)  
Where he is opening a  
NEW AND DESIRABLE  
STOCK of Broadcloths,  
Cassimeres, Summer  
Stuffs, Silk Velvets,  
Satins, Vestings,  
Trimmings,  
&c. &c.

Without going into any enumeration of his stock J. O. White says that it consists of the  
Best selection of GOODS  
in his line, which can be made in any market; and from his facilities for obtaining Goods at low prices, he can and will sell them as low, to say the least, as they can be bought in the city. No. 8 Main street, 4 doors from the corner.  
June 28. A. J. WHITE.

FOR HESTON.  
THE Packet Schooner "ICE TRADE,"  
Capt. Small, Master, will sail for Boston  
on Monday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, and will  
apply to J. O. WHITE, at Patten's Wharf, or to  
G. W. PICKERING, June 25.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.  
THE Schooner UNITED STATES, R.  
Keizer, Master, For freight or passage  
apply to J. O. WHITE & Co., June 24.

Pick Nics!  
MOHAI SHAWLS, Pic-Nic Veils, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Gloves, &c. received by the last Boat, at No. 45, Main street.  
June 24. A. J. MERRILL.

DOCTOR MAUGHAN,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, From London.  
HAS leave to inform the inhabitants of Bangor, and its vicinity, that he intends practicing here, and hopes from many years experience in London and Paris, to merit the attention of the public. He applies a new method of curing Cancer, Warts, Skin Complaints, Rheumatism, &c. He has been successful with Ruonapart's Surgeon's, and Sir Askey Cooper's method.  
He may be consulted at Mrs. J. ANGLEYS, of Harlow street, June 23.

FLOUR, HAM, BUTTER & EGGS.  
FRANCIS & Co. offer for sale 50 Bbls. superior FLOUR, which will make 12 lbs. more bread than most of the Flour in the market. Also 1000 Legs of prime Ham, Bread, Fruit, Butter, Milk, Eggs, Confectionery, &c. as usual. Exchange street, June 23.

REVISED STATUTES  
OF THE LAWS OF MAINE, just received  
and for sale at the Bookstore of  
E. F. DUREN, June 23.

Revised Statutes of  
Maine.

THE Revised Statutes of Maine, passed October 22, 1840, to which are prefixed the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Maine, and the Public Laws of 1840 and 1841, Bound in substantial and beautiful binding.  
Price \$2 50. For sale by  
SMITH & FENNO,  
14, West Market Square, June 22.

PAPER  
HANGINGS!!

3,500 ROLLS of French and American Paper-Hangings, of various styles, quality, from 12 1/2 cts. to \$1 50 per roll, just received from different Manufacturers, which, at our former stock, make the most complete assortment ever offered in Bangor; all of which will be sold cheap for cash, if called and examined.  
SMITH & FENNO,  
14, West Market Square, June 18.

WHITWELL'S CAMBRIDGE  
BITTERS.

WITHOUT Wine or Alcohol. The strongest, purest, most palatable, and efficacious Bitters which ever have been, or ever can be had from the long catalogue of remedies in the "Vegetable Kingdom," for all spring and summer complaints, such as Jaundice, Dropsy, Water of Appetite, Constipation, Badness of Breath, &c. Sold by G. W. LADD, Price 25 cents for pint bottle.  
Where also may be had  
FR WALLACE'S SUPERIOR SARSAPARILLA MEAD, Price 50 cents a bottle, \$3 00 per dozen. This well known article is acknowledged by competent Judges and the community at large, as the best preparation of the kind in England.  
June 17.

FOR RENT.  
THE FIRST PARISH MEETING HOUSE. The undersigned will rent on reasonable terms, Pews No. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 in the Rev. Mr. Patten's Meeting House. A plan showing the location, will be exhibited.  
C. A. STICKFOLD,  
June 19, 1841.

Summer Fashions.  
DRESS AND BLACK-FUR HATS, received by the Boat, FLAGG'S Hat Store, On Kenduskeg Bridge, June 10.

THE "RAINER FAMILY"  
SOME of the MUSIC sang by them, with engraving of the Minstrels, as a Vignette. For sale by E. F. DUREN, next the Post Office, June 17.

GOOD QUALITY of Shipping Boards for sale by  
WM. J. VALENTINE,  
No. 7, Main Street, May 7.

BOOKS.  
RECEIVED per Boat this morning, Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, Cooper's Young Reader's Serial, French Grammar, and other School Books.

REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE  
from 1840 to 1841. Price \$2 00.  
Orders for the Statutes from the country promptly answered.  
J. A. BEEBE,  
June 14.

LADIES' BLACK GAITERS, received by the Boat, FLAGG'S Hat Store, June 17.

WOL WANTED.  
CASH paid for good clean WOOL, by B. ATTWOOD & Co., Commission Merchants, Bangor.

For sale at above, the Manufacture, and a complete supply of Ballnet, Cassimere, and Sheetings, by the case and bale, on liberal terms.  
\$172 4  
Pure Sperm Oil, suitable for women's use, 160 lbs.  
June 17.







